

The London Gazette.

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Jamaica, Jan. 30.

ON the 9th Instant, between 11 and 12 in the morning, a Fire, happened thro' Carelessness, at Port-Royal, which before night consumed the Town, without leaving a House standing. The Place being situated on a small Key, surrounded by the Sea, taken up wholly with Houses, and the Streets and Lanes narrow, admitted not of that help which might have been otherwise given, and the People could not save so much of their Goods as in a Place more at large they might have done. However Her Majesty's two Forts and Magazines have not received any Damage, nor any of the Ships at Anchor, except one Brigantine and a Sloop, which were burnt, and most of the Merchants have saved their Money and Books, and some of them considerable quantities of Goods, through the Assistance of Boats from the Ships of War. The Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Thomas Handasyet, having upon this sad Occasion recommended to the Assembly of the Island, met at Kingston, the Care of the poor Inhabitants, and acquainted them, That, by the Advice of the Council, he had made some Disbursements for that end, several Barrels of Beef, Flower, and fresh Provisions, having been lent to them, the Assembly unanimously resolved, That they would reimburse the Treasury what had been or should be expended for the Relief and Support of the distressed People, praying the Governor and Council to continue their Care of them; And the Assembly, with the Concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor, has taken such Resolutions as are necessary for the Safety and Welfare of the Island in this Exigency.

Mariembourg, March 8. The King of Poland has lately holden a Council, wherein all the Senators that are in Town were present, and it was resolved, That two Quarters Arrears should be paid as soon as was possible to the Forces of the Crown: That the Cardinal Primate should be proceeded against for having presumed to summon an Assembly of the Senate at Warsaw of his own Authority, contrary to the known Laws and Constitution of the Kingdom; That Circular Letters should be issued out, requiring the Nobility to mount on Horseback for the Defence of their King; and that the Diet, summoned by him to be held on the 15th Instant, should meet in this Place; in order whereunto the Provincial Diet of Prussia is to meet here the 7th Instant, and the King intends about the same time to go to Elbing, to view the Fortifications of that Town. We have received an Account, that the Crown Generals have wholly suppressed the Rebellion of the Cossacks, whose General has joined the Army of the Crown with a Body of 6000 Men. The Advices we have had, that General Sternbock was taken Prisoner by a Body of Polish Troops, is contradicted; but it is confirmed, that the Detachment of Swedish Forces which he commanded was wholly routed in their return from Sokol, and that the Poles recovered the Booty which he had got there. The Swedish Forces in Russia have thrice attempted to possess themselves of the Town of Zamofscie, but were as often repulsed; and when they drew off their Forces from before that Place, the Palatine of Belz, who commanded there, fell upon their Rear, and killed a good number of them. A Body of the Saxon Forces is at present before Tycozin, a Town which holds out for the Swedes and the House of Saptcha, and has reduced it to the last Extremity. Another Body of Saxon Troops is advanced near to Bug, within 4 Miles of Warsaw, where General Steynau, their Commander, having been joined by 4000 Lithuanians, has caused a Line to be cast up, intending to continue there in expectation of further Succours. They write from Warsaw of the 1st Instant, that Mr. Robinson, Her Majesty of Great Britain's Minister at the Court of Sweden, was come thither from Stockholm to attend upon the King.

Ratisbone, March 8. On the 5th Instant Monsieur Zundte, the Elector of Bavaria's Minister, delivered a Memorial to the Imperial Diet, declaring, That he was ready to evacuate Ulm, Memmingen, and the other Places he has lately seized, as soon as he could obtain any other solid Security for himself and his Country, and

making some Proposals in order to an Accommodation, too unreasonable to be ever complied with; and in the close offering the French King's Guarantee of this Accommodation, if it could be brought about: But the Elector's Design, of amusing the Diet with these trifling Proposals, appears so plainly, that it has no manner of effect upon that Assembly. The next day Monsieur Zundte presented another Memorial, to acquaint the Diet, That the Hostilities were actually begun against his Master by the Emperor, the Count de Schlick having forced the Lines near Riedt, and advancing with the Forces under his Command towards Scharding; but that the Elector had ordered a considerable Army to march towards the River Inn, in order to oppose him, and intended to command them in Person, and to let the Emperor see, that so considerable a Prince was not to so easily to be reduced. By our Advices from Bavaria we understand, That the Elector had ordered a Body of his Troops to draw together near Braunau, under the Command of the Count d'Arco, and intended to go himself to Scharding on the 7th, where another Body of his Forces was ordered to assemble, with a Train of 12 Pieces of heavy Cannon, 24 Field Pieces, and 6 Mortars, threatening either to besiege Passau or to pass the Inn, in concert with the Count d'Arco, and so to attack the Count de Schlick on both sides; but the latter is strong enough for them, and may probably get to Scharding before the Elector. The Count de Stirum being joyned by the Forces of Swabia and Franconia, attacked on the 4th Instant, in the evening, not far from Dietfurt, 3 Bavarian Regiments, where he killed 200 on the Place, and took 300 Prisoners, among whom were 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, and divers other Officers, and this with no other loss on his side then 5 Men killed, and about 20 wounded: The night drawing on, he returned to his Quarters; and we expect shortly to hear of some further Action, for 5 or 6000 Bavarians are advanced near to Dietfurt, and 3000 more to Ecklain.

Paris, March 16. N. S. After several Consultations at this Court, concerning the Command of the Army this Summer in the Netherlands, it has been resolved, That the Duke of Burgundy should be Generalissimo of the French and Spanish Forces, as he was the last year; which Resolution the French King declared publicly on the 5th Instant; and it is said the Duke is to be at Brussels by the 20th, in order to take that Command upon him: A Draught is made out of the French Horse and Foot Guards to attend him in the Field, and they are already on their March, together with several other Detachments of the Troops of the French King's Household will be in few days. The Marshal de Boufflers took his leave of the King the 15th Instant, and is gone back to Brussels. By the Accounts we receive daily from Languedoc it appears, That the Insurrection in the Sevennes is of much greater Consequence than it seemed at first; The Marshal de Montrevell, who has the chief Command of the Forces sent thither to suppress it, does still press the Court for more Forces, finding that the numbers of the Malecontents increase daily, and that even many of his own soldiers desert and go over to them; In the mean time he has issued out very severe Orders against such as held any Correspondence with them; and among others he has published a Declaration, setting forth, That whereas he is informed, that the new Converts, dwelling in the Villages near the Sevennes, are so far from doing their part towards putting an end to the Disorders committed by the Malecontents, that they give him no Information of the March of any of their Parties; but, on the contrary, afford them all the Assistance they are able, and have even attempted to fall upon the Parties of the Kings Troops: He enjoins the said New Converts to take care of and protect the Churches, the Priests, and others of the Clergy, and if any ill accident happens to them, or that any of the King's Soldiers are found killed in any of the said Villages, they shall be entirely destroyed the next day: But this will probably have a contrary effect to what is proposed, by determining those who otherwise would have remained quiet, to take up Arms for their Security, since, by reason of this Declaration, it is not